The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

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E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

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The Muses' Bower.

The Model Subscriber.

"Good morning, sir; Mr. Editor, how are the folks to-day?
I owe you for the next year's JOURNAL, and I thought I'd come and pay.
And Jones is going to take it, and this is his money here;
I shut down lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.
And here are a few little items that happened last week in our town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just jotted 'em down;
And here is a basket of cherries, my wife picked expressly for you,
And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—she thought she must send something too.
You're doing the politics bully, as all of our family agree;
Just keep your old goose-quill a flappin', and give 'em a good one for me.
I've things of my own I must 'tend to—good day, sir, I believe I will climb."
The Editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless that old farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground.
When they who have striven and suffered, to teach and ennoble the race,
Shall march in front of the column, each one in his God-given place,
As they march through the gates of The City, with proud and victorious tread,
The editor and his assistants will not travel far from the head.

The Story-Teller.

Beginning in the Wilderness.

BY MRS. F. W. GILLETTE.

EARLY one soft, mellow twilight in the May of 1823, a small birch canoe floated noiselessly into a little curve of the Clinton river (it was not the Clinton then, for that was the Anglo-Saxon christening; but I have not been able yet to find for it an Indian name), and anchored in the forest valley, at the base of a heavily wooded hill. One of its occupants—a man of something more than thirty years, with a face bronzed by exposure to the wind and sun, but gleaming all over with the sunshine of a great, heroic soul—sprang quickly to the shore, and lifting out a beautiful young girl, seated her upon the bank, and proceeded to fasten the chain that held the canoe to the body of a large tree close to the water's edge. Then he led the little woman carefully up the hillside. As they reached the top, they found a large, broad flat of heavy oaks, and saw that they could stand upon the vergo of the hill and look through the openings in the wood, far over the broad, deep, blue stream, that wound unobstructed by mill-dam or race-course, along its forest-shaded and hill-guarded valley bed. Standing there, this sturdy Englishman exclaimed, "Linda, this is the spot! This is our home! How beautiful we will make it! How like my blessed boyhood's home in Old England!" and suddenly the sweet home-tenderness so flooded his good, warm heart, that the tears brimmed his eyes as if it had been indeed a child; but soon he found her a pleasant, mossy seat, and saying cheerfully, "Now rest, while I run down and get our traps," he hurried away, returning in a moment with a small basket of cooking utensils, and a not very large bundle of clothing, and a couple of Indian blankets. It required only a short time to kindle a fire and prepare the supper, and by the time they had eaten, the moonbeams looked in upon them, golden and silent, and the whippoorwills sang all through the long, deep woodland arches.

These two—this brave Englishman and his little French wife, scarcely more than a child—had floated all the way from the Huron waters, with never the sight of a white man's face, past the Indian villages on the banks, stopping at mid-day in a little bend of the stream, and eating their lunch of cold fish and hard bread; camping at twilight by the river side. The large, white fish that Fred caught in the river was cooked over the fire, made by a fallen log; their lodge was entered through avenues of grand old trees, and roofed with the clouds and the stars. And now, after this long, wearisome and yet pleasant wandering, Fred Dabyell has found the spot his heart yearned for—the spot that could be wrought into the broad fields and the wooded parks that make the beautiful English homesteads—for Fred Dabyell, in his thought of home, was English to the heart's core.

Fred Dabyell was the brother of the heroic Captain Dabyell, who was killed in the Pontiac conspiracy. He had been sent to Detroit on official business before the war of 1812, and after the ratification of peace in 1815, he concluded to remain and try his fortune in the Western World. M. De La Motte was one of the few white men who, with the friendly Indians, established the French settlement of Detroit under the direction of Louis Frontenac, then Governor of all New France; and here, just eighteen years before our story opens, was Linda De La Motte born. She had been reared in a world of danger, but in a home of love, and believing thoroughly in Fred Dabyell's protestations of tenderness, and his promise of fidelity and protection, she had put her hand in his, and come away from everything of civilized life to found a home in the wilderness.

All night Fred talked in his sleep about English hedges and English homes to the Indians and the new country. All night Linda fancied she heard the light tread of dark feet as they passed over the fallen leaves, and saw great, wild eyes looking down upon her. Toward morning, Fred wakened by the barking of a dog. Springing up, he cried, "Linda, that's a white man's dog! God has led us to a friend!" and he dashed down the hill toward the welcome sound. But Linda called, "O, Fred! take me." Then he turned, ran back and said, with a sort of petting accent, natural to his voice, "Getting a coward, is she? Well, we will go down together."

Going down the hill on the further and southern side from the river over a narrow level space, and climbing to the top of another and higher hill, they saw at a little distance, a large St. Bernard dog watching by a rude log chapel. The chapel was surmounted with a cross, while over it floated the *Fleur de Lis* of France, and the stars and stripes of the new colonies. In the doorway, just under the cross, stood an aged Jesuit priest; his hair, parted in the middle of the broad, deep forehead, fell away in ripples of snow far down his shoulders; his face was fair and childishly innocent, and with the glory of the breaking dawn upon it, it looked almost divine.

To the little French wife, this chapel in the wilderness—this Jesuit priest under the cross—was home, was rest. With a glad cry she ran forward, and kneeling at his feet reached up her clasped hands for his benediction. Surprised, as though some sweet, fair face from the vine-clad hills of Lorraine had looked up to him at the confessional, he yet, without a word or a hasty gesture, placed both hands on her bowed head and gave her his blessing; and as her husband came up and lifted her to her feet, the priest said, kindly, "Children, come with me," and he led them to his own log cabin, not far from the chapel.

Father Mesnard readily prepared a breakfast of "Sagamittee," a kind of broth, made of fish boiled in water, and the flour of corn. Their drink was clear, cold water from the woodland spring. As they ate, the father told them that he remembered having seen Fred in Detroit, as he had been many times there; and that Linda's father and mother he had known and lived in far-away France, so that Fred's words of the morning seemed to be true, for God had truly led them to a friend.

Fred wanted the land on the south side of the river, and that was very easily arranged between him and Father Mesnard and the Indians; and although they must meet the "Council" at Detroit, before the matter could be wholly arranged, enough could be done so that Fred could select six hundred acres of unbroken wilderness, and before noon he had struck his first blow for a home, on the spot where he built their camp-fire the night before.

The cabin was built of rough, unhewn logs, the windows and doors made of twigs interlaced into a sort of lattice-work, and fastened to the house by hinges made of bark. Primitive indeed was this new home, and primitive too was this beginning of housekeeping, almost as much so as the life of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. And yet, although in the very heart of the wilderness, separated entirely from the white race, Linda Dabyell was very happy during this first summer of household care. Love brightens everything it touches, and Linda loved her husband, and the great wildwood, and all the strange, new world with bloom and song. She had, too, a heart so sympathetic, that it gave to every Indian woman, man, child or baby, a kind word and a helpful deed; and this brought her in return much true tenderness. Then there was the good Jesuit, always faithful and affectionate and wise.

But this first summer, peaceful and full of beauty as it was, was also full of fearful tragedy. The Ojibwa Indians, living and holding the lands on the north side of the river, were not as peaceful as the Ottawas. They were not at peace with them either. In early summer they were very kind to Linda, because she nursed their brave young chief in her own home through an almost mortal sickness, caused by a fearful struggle at her own door with a powerful Ottawa. But toward the autumn they began to look savagely upon her because she bestowed the same care upon an Ottawa youth who had killed an Ojibwa near her house, and being himself severely wounded in the deadly strife, had crept, covered with his own blood and the blood of his fallen foe, to her threshold, where [illegible] him up, supposing for many minutes that he, too, was dead.

This hatred did not break out at once. But one November evening Linda sat alone by her hearth, having fastened her door as firmly as she could against the heavy wind that had come up at nightfall, and lighted her pine knots and placed one in each corner of the chimney, wishing their gleam might go out through the lattice window and door and beacon her husband home through the darkness. Fred had been gone since morning, a thing so unusual for him that Linda was nervous with anxiety. She had said to herself a hundred times that evening if Father Mesnard would only come they could certainly find Fred. But the father did not come; he had gone on his yearly mission to the upper lakes, and Linda knew if Fred had lost his way, or if some calamity had overtaken him, that she was left wholly to the fearful mercies of Indians and of wolves. As she sat in her loneliness and anxiety, the door burst suddenly open, and the young Ojibway chief, whom she had so kindly cared for, took her in his arms, put his hand over her mouth, and said, in his broken English, as he ran with her to the chapel, "Hist! young chief no hurt. Young chief take care." He carried her into the chapel, closed the door, and seated her under the crucifix. Then he stepped back, crossed his arms over his breast, and looking up to the cross, said, "No come here. White squaw no 'fraid." He went across the chapel toward Linda's home, and climbing up over the logs looked out of a small opening beneath the roof. Linda heard footsteps among the fallen, frozen leaves and branches, and soon the crackle of fire and the loud wild whoop of the Indians sounded through the heavy darkness.—Creeping to the young chief's side, she saw her home in flames, and several savage looking Ojibwas dancing and screaming around it. Suddenly the clouds parted, and the moonlight broke around them in full splendor, and as it fell over the shining metal that pointed the cross upon the top of the chapel, one of the Indians saw the unusual brightness, and pointing toward it he fled down the hill followed by the others.

As they went, the chief turned toward her, lifting her with one arm while he lowered himself with the other and tried to tell her how he had just got back from a long journey, and having discovered the intentions of his tribe or a portion of them when it was too late to defeat them, he had come himself to defend her or die in the attempt. Then he carried her back to the cross, placed her under it and going to the door sat down against it as though he would save her with his life. Toward morning he went noiselessly out, but Linda knew that his Indian ear had caught the fall of approaching footsteps, and she was ready to die by those savage hands when the door again opened and Fred and Father Mesnard came in, followed by the faithful chief.

Words could never tell how happy Linda and Fred were, nor how tender was the voice of the missionary as before the cross he offered up his gratitude for his little wife's safety, nor how the young chief brightened at the sight of so much joy.

* * * * * *

This was Fred and Linda Dabyell's beginning in the great Western wilderness. Would you know its close? Not many years ago, Fred, somewhat bent and feeble with his journey of eighty winters, but young yet with that warm, fresh, stout-heartedness that blessed his early life, and Linda, many years younger, but with her hair all silver, and cheeks where life's red rose had faded to the white—these two together, as in that early time, stood upon the broad verandah that encircled their large stone mansion—built upon the spot where the first cabin stood—and looked across to the top of the other hill where the chapel once was, but where now was a sunken grave with a white cross at its head, and down the hillside, over the river, and across the valley, to a large, flourishing city, founded upon the land that he, Fred Dabyell, bought of the Indians on that long ago May morning. In that city lived their oldest son—a thriving lawyer, a man honored and beloved; they spoke of him as they stood there, and the daughter who, with her husband and children around her, kept the care in their own beautiful home—a home that answered to their early hopes. They talked about their youngest and their idol—their brave Mesnard—who, like the father they both loved, had built him a rude chapel on the Rocky Mountain summits and hung above it the flag of his country and the cross of his Master. And they remembered, also, that mellow twilight, when they floated in that little birch canoe into the river bend below them. As they stood there, the calm, peaceful joy of the present enfolding them like softened sunshine, and the past lying out so brown and golden to their vision, dear, good grandpa Dabyell—as we all call him—reached his feeble hand to his old wife, and drawing her close to him, said, "We were climbing the hill then, Linda, love." And "Linda, love," leaned her pale face, still beautiful with its sweet tenderness, against his shoulder, and repeated, in her low, broken voice:

"And now that we have wandered down,
We'll sleep together at the foot,
John Anderson, my Joe."

Reading for the Million.

American Wild Horses.

Probably all of our little boys and girls have read about the great herds of wild horses that are to be found in the southwestern parts of the United States, in Mexico, and South America; and we presume most of them think that the horse is a native of our continent, like the grizzly bear and the buffalo. But in this they are mistaken. The first horses ever seen on the American continent were those brought by the Spanish general Hernando Cortez, when he came to conquer Mexico for the Spanish crown.

As soon as you are old enough to read those delightful books of Mr. Prescott, "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru," you will see that though the Aztecs—as the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were called—were in many respects very intelligent people, who knew how to build fine aqueducts, magnificent temples, and great cities, and could write in hieroglyphics (about which we talked to you lately), they had never seen nor heard of a horse, and thought that the mounted soldiers of Cortez were a sort of fighting demons, against whom it was useless for mere mortals to contend. This terror made them an easy prey to the cruel Spaniards, who soon reduced them to slavery; and by and by—when it was too late—the poor [illegible] human as well as they; and great was their astonishment when they found, as they soon did, that they themselves could mount and control these fleet and wonderful animals.

But although horses were not native to our soil and climate, they seemed to find the rich grasses of our Southern plains quite to their liking, and it was not long before they had multiplied faster than men could find use for them, and so little colts were left to grow wild and shift for themselves, which it was not difficult for them to do in a warm climate, with plenty of good pasturage all about them. Now there are great herds of fiery wild horses roaming about at their own free will, over miles and miles of the unoccupied territory of our continent. But a good many of the colts are being caught every year, and tamed, so that the numbers of wild horses are diminishing, and in time there may be none left save those that are trained for the use of mankind.—*Hearth and Home.*

Sewing Machines.

There are certain women in this country who are making a prodigious clatter in speeches, newspaper articles, and by other means, about what they call their "rights." A moment's thought, however, will go far to convince any candid person that the sewing machine has been a more effectual aid in giving to women generally their "rights" than all the clamor made by them from the days of Xanthippe to the present time. The back-ache, the round shoulders, the diminished eye-sight, the weakened nerves, which are inevitable attendants of sewing by the old process, have disappeared, and with this new domestic dispensation a woman can do the sewing of her family without injury to her bodly health, and have time left for other things.

It is interesting, at this time, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, to notice the proportions to which the sewing machine business has grown. It appears from the returns made by the different companies for the year 1871, that the Singer Sewing Mcahine Company alone sold 181,260 machines last year. This was the largest number sold by any one company, exceeding the next highest number sold by more than fifty thousand, and the third highest number by more than one hundred and thirty thousand. The popularity of the Singer machine is further shown by the fact, that out of 2,944 machines ordered by the Chicago Relief Committee up to the ninth of the present month, for the citizens of that city, 2,427 were of the Singer pattern. These enormous figures indicate the importance of the sewing machine business to day, when it has just passed its majority, and make it difficult to conjecture what it will become in the future.—*New York Evening Post.*

Why Some Are Poor.

Cream is allowed to mould and spoil.—Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles. The scrubbing brushes is left in the water. Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water. Brooms are never hung up, and are soon spoiled. Dish cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them. Tubs are left out in the sun to dry and fall apart. Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces by the wind. Pie crust is left to sour instead of making a few tarts for tea. Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy. Vegetables are thrown away that would warm up for breakfast.—The cork is left out of the sugar jar and flies take possession. Bits of meat are thrown out that would make hashed meat or hash. Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left open and lose strength. Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Senator Scott and General Gordon.

General Gordon Attacks Senator Scott and gets the Worst of it—Senator Scott Completely Vindicated—What General Gordon Knows About Ku-Kluz—He Don't Tell all he Knows, Though Pressed to do so by the Investigating Committee.

[From the Washington Chronicle, May 29th.]

In a letter addressed to Senator Scott, of Pennsylvahia, by Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, dated New York, May 30, 1872, and published in the Washington *Daily Patriot* of May 23, he says:

"My attention has been called to some remarks made by you in the United States Senate, on Friday, the 17th instant in which you alledge that 'Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was among the organizers and earliest leaders of the Ku Klux.'"

General Gordon charges that in this statement, which he attributes to Senator Scott, he (Gordon) has been "willfully misrepresented."

Now to the record, and let us see if this allegation of the General is correct.

In General Gordon's testimony, pages 308 and 321 we find the following:

Question. What do you know of any combinations in Georgia known as Ku Klux or any other name, who have been violating law?

Answer. I know that an organization did exist in Georgia at one time. I know that in 1868—I think that was the time—*I was approached and asked to attach myself to a secret organization in Georgia.*

Question. Did those that you knew as members of this association all belong to one council?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. They had different councils?

Answer. I do not know exactly what you mean by "councils." They had some sort of means of controlling the organization in the different localities. There were certain men who were selected to keep the peace in certain neighborhoods.

Question. To control certain localities?

Answer. Yes, sir, but there was never any effort, within my knowlege, to use it for any political purpose or to connect it with politics at all. *And while I am not going to state what my position was in that particular organization,* I will say that I certainly would have known if there had been any such effort or purpose.

There in the testimony of General Gordon, is the virtual admission of his having belonged to a select association or brotherhood, organized in the State of Georgia, as stated by himself: "In 1867 or 1868, or along there; it may have been in 1866."

In the views of the minority of the committee, over the signatures of Senators Blair and Bayard, and Representatives Cox, Beck, Van Trump, Waddell, Robinson, and Hanks, is the following:

"Perhaps the men who knew more about the formation of what has come to be familiarly known as the Ku Klux organization than any others were General N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, and General John B. Gordon, of Georgia."

In answer to Senator Blair, Senator Scott stated, in substance, that which he previously said in relation to General Gordon's connection with "what has come to be familiarly known as the Ku Klux organization," in the following language:

"Mr. Scott. I had not stated that the minority of the committee said they were connected with the outrages. I have said the minority of the committee admit that they know more about the organization of what is known as the Ku Klux than any other two men. I know that a different purpose is attributed to these men; but I point the public to the fact that both Gordon and Forrest refused to tell all they knew. Honest men with honest purposes, associated with honest fellows, when a public investigation of this character of charging these offenses was going on, would not shrink back and refuse to tell what they knew who were their associates."

But "who are N. B. Forrest and John B. Gordon?"

Senator Scott gives the emphatic answer to this interrogatory as follows:

"I suppose that for political purposes I could give them no higher indorsement than to state that they were both delegates at large from their respective States of Tennessee and Georgia, in the Democratic national convention of 1868, and in addition to that, J. B. Gordon was the commander of the left wing of Lee's army at the time of the surrender."

But there is a second count in General Gordon's indictment of Senator Scott. He says:

"You sought, in furtherance of the political object which is apparent throughout you remarks, still to impress the idea that General Gordon refused to tell all he knew upon the subject."

Let us again to the record, that we may assert if General Gordon freeley answered all questions put to him, or whether he did not successfully evade an answer to the interrogatory as to his associates in the secret organization of which he was a member. The following can be found on pages 322, 323, 324 and 341 of the Georgia testimony.

Question. Can you give us the names of some men who would be likely to know more about the organization than you do; some men who have been in their councils?

Answer. No, sir; I would not feel at liberty to do that, though I do not think they would object in the least.

Question. Why, then, do you not feel at liberty to do it?

Answer. I will tell you. My opinion is that nobody knows anything more about it than I do; I think I know all about it."

* * * * * * *

Question. You reside in the city of Atlanta?

Answer. Yes, sir; just out of the city; my office is in town.

Question. Do you know of no gentleman whose name you would feel at liberty to give, who is connected with the order in some locality away from the city!

Answer. *No, sir. I would rather not.*

Question. The organization might not be the same thing out in the country that it was just about Atlanta?

Answer. I reckon that it was. *I had communications with persons all about;* I have talked with them since, and I did during the existence of the thing.

* * * * * * *

The Chairman (Mr. Pool) submitted to the committee the question whether the witness should be required to give the names of other persons whom he knew to have belonged to the organization; and the committee decided that the question should be answered.

Notwithstanding this decision of the committee, General Gordon did not give the name of any one who was known to him to have been a member of the organization. He evaded answers.

Subsequently to the decision of the committee, that the witness must answer, General Gordon attempted to avoid divulging his own official connection with the organization, as will be perceived from the following:

Question. In regard to holding what office were you spoken to?

Answer. *I do not know that it is necessary to answer that question* unless you insist upon an answer.

Question. I insist upon an answer.

Answer. *I was spoken to as the chief of the State.* I said very emphatically that upon that line I could be called on if it was necessary.

Senator Scott, while addressing the Senate on the occasion referred to by General Gordon, was interrupted by Senator Blair, who sought to shield his friend in this manner:

Mr. Blair. The Senator will oblige me very much if he will point to that portion of the testimony in which Gordon declined to tell all he knew about it. I think he knew about it. I think he will find no such thing.

Mr. Scott. I do not propose now to be diverted from the line of remark I have adopted, and turn over and find the place in these eight thousand pages of testimony where that occurs, but as the Senator desires it, at a future time I shall give him the place, page and substance of the testimony of both Forrest and Gordon to show that they did refuse to tell all they knew.

Mr. Blair. The Senator is somewhat incorrect in his statement. He says he does not propose to be diverted. He does not propose to be brought to the proof which he pretends to present to the Senate.

Mr. Scott. No, Mr. President, I said that in the testimony of N. B. Forrest and John B. Gordon it did appear, and it does appear, that they both refused to answer questions of the committee. General Forrest was asked to tell the names of the persons who were associated with him, and he declined, and he was given time to think of it, and he never would. I was not present at the examination of Gordon, but I read his testimony. So far from refusing to come to the point, I promise the Senator that I will bring here the page and the book, and show him were both refused to do so.

Mr. Blair. Let us have it.

Mr. Scott. The Senator shall have it at the proper time.

Those who have not read the eight thousand pages of Ku Klux testimony in detail will see by this that General Gordon's assertion, in the *Patriot* letter, that Senator Scott had misrepresented him in debate is without foundation whatever. Outside of the two specific charges here referred to and refuted, the letter of General Gordon is a mere tirade of abuse that carries with it its own refutation, and is entirely harmless, so far as Senator Scott is concerned. If the General is satisfied with his production, Senator Scott and his friends should certainly be.

Sleep.

Have you ever noticed how thoughts that are ours last at night, leave their impress and are with us in a dim, shadowy way when the morning comes? How after a great sorrow, we wake with a dull sense and dread; after a joy, with a gladness in our hearts, even before we are wide enough awake to recognize from what the sensation comes? How when we go to sleep praying we are wont to wake praising?—Dr. Bushnell writes of sleep:

"Having spent our loan of capacity, we we fall back in God's arms, to be refitted by Him; we sleep in His bosom, even as a child in the bosom of its mother. The gulf we drop into is deep and wide, but we go down trustfully, and there we rest, falling back into God's arms, forgetting ourselves, and this we do every day, coming back as often, new created for life's purposes." Ah! if we realized all that the night holds for us, how differently our days would dawn. I wonder was it the feeling of this that first put into words the little child's simple prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep.
I pray the lord my soul to keep."

Why is It?

That boys worth anything are so hard to find now-a-days? Are parents of the opinion that boys trained in idleness will make useful men? Do they think it is really doing boys justice, to humor their laziness, and let them grow up with a dependant selfishness with no thought beyond their own individuality? Yet such is the case with four boys out of five, as our own experience can testify. If a boy is hired or bound out, he must not be allowed to do chores, chop wood, bring a bucket of water, sweep out a room, or build a fire; such work belongs to menials. But where are the menials to come from? If a boy is allowed to think he is "too good" to do this, that and the other, take our word for it, he will do things much more disreputable, if he lives to man's estate. In all conscience learn the lads to rough it; it develops spirit, energy and self dependance, enabling them to battle all opposing forces in life's career, and gain victories as noble as e'r accorded to earth born heroes. It makes true, upright, self-reliant men of them.

Bleeding at the Nose.

Some two years ago, while going down Broadway, New York, blood commenced running from my nose quite freely. I stepped aside and applied my handkerchief, intending to repair to the next hotel, when a gentleman accosted me saying: "Just put a piece of paper in your mouth and chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose bleeding." Thanking him doubtfully, I did as he suggested, and the flow of blood ceased almost immediately. I have seen the remedy tried since quite frequently and always with success. Doubtless almost any substance would answer as well as paper, the stoppage of the blood being caused, no doubt, by the rapid motion of the jaws, and the counter action of the muscles and arteries connecting the jaws and nose. Physicians say that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding at the nose—checking the passage of the blood through the arteries leading through the nose.—*Country Gent.*

Crystals.

During distress God comes; and when he comes it is no more distress.—*Gallic Proverb.*

What we act has its consequences on earth; what we think has its consequences in heaven.

It is one of the beautiful compensations of this life that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

If men would but hate themselves as they do their neighbors, it would be a good step toward loving their neighbors as they do themselves.

It happens often enough when I turn a thought over suddenly, as you did that five cent piece the other day, that it reads differently on its two sides.—*O. W. Holmes.*

THE world doesn't forgive success; and the ancients informed us, that even the gods were envious of happy people. It is astonishing to see the quantity of very proper and rational moral reflection that is excited in the breast of society by any sort of success in life. How it shows them the vanity of earthly enjoyments; the impropriety of setting one's heart on it. How does a successful married flirt impress all her friends with the gross impropriety of having one's head set on gentlemen's attentions!

A CLERGYMAN preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far excelling every saint in the calender. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain; he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where, then, can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed, "As I am going away you may put him in my pew."

Little Potter.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE REBELLION.

A short, little, square-built, dark-skinned twinkling-eyed young fellow, was known the regiment over as "Little Potter." The name came from his trade before war times, and from the fact that he was always talking shop, and examining clays with all the enthusiasm of a geologist. He had the faculty of becoming interested in anything that any other man was doing. Standing near the picket fire, though uncomfortable, he could always suggest a way in which to make the coffee boil, and would gather up little splinters and pile under or about the little kettle with the keenest enjoyment, although the coffee belonged to the most taciturn man in the company. He showed this kindly interest in every man's affairs, and of course was universally liked.

At Shiloh, in the midst of the second day's battle, Little Potter left the company to get water for himself and several of his companions. A quick change of position, a new line of battle formation, after his departure, and Little Potter was seen no more for several days. After the rebels retreated, he was acting as nurse in the brigade hospital. He couldn't find the regiment on his return, but found the hospital, and the division surgeon ordered him on duty, and discovering his excellence as a nurse, would not let him return to the company.

There was a quarrel between the captain and the surgeon, the former seeing Little Potter as a skulker, and the latter seeing him as a useful man who had made a mistake though no fault of his own.—The captain reported Potter absent without leave, and he was court-martialed.—The sentence was that he should forfeit six months' pay. The men of the company were very indignant, but Potter said nothing. The stoppage of six month's pay told sorely on him, but he weathered the storm, and came out as serene as though he had never been court-martialed.

Much clothing was lost at Shiloh, and a list was made out of clothing lost in the battle.

The sergeant would ask:

"Well Blame, what did you lose at, Shiloh?"

Answer; "An overcoat and knapsack."

"What did you lose at Shiloh, Potter?"

With indescribable drollery, Potter said with a sort of lisp that was characteristic: "I lotht theventy-eight dollarth!"

This was the only reference he made to the court-martial and the six months' pay until the morning of the terrible December 31, at Stone River. In the hurry of the company formation for battle, Little Potter was the first man in place, after the orderly, and though the shortest man in the company, he held his place there in face of the rule to the contrary. There was a sweeping charge. That company left their dead further to the front than any other regiment in action that day. They were cruelly crushed, relentlessly driven.

Little Potter was a giant in doing. He kept his place next to the orderly when the company was broken and scattered. with a precision that would under other circumstances have been droll, he formed on the orderly whenever a charge was made, and while it was every man for himself. As he was ramming home a load, a ball struck him in the fleshy part of the leg, cutting a great gash and tearing his clothes. He was advised to go the rear. The reply was:

"I will show them who is a coward."

A shot struck him in the left shoulder, and he became deadly pale. Still with teeth and right hand he managed to load his gun and fire. Another shot struck him in the thigh, and he fell. He was dragged to a stump and placed so that the raking fire would not touch him. He deliberately crawled round and placed himself so as to face the rebels, and as the company gave back in one of those almost hand-to-hand fights. Little Potter kissed his hand to the men nearest him and nestled down with a sigh of relief.

Days afterwards the sergeant found a pair of black eyes glistening from festoons of white sheets, in a hospital at Murfreesboro. They belonged to Little Potter, broken-legged, broken-armed and bandaged. He could not move and could hardly speak. But as the tearful men bent over him, he lisped: "We waxthd them, didn't we?"

The rebels found him braced against the stump punching at them with his gun held in one hand, as they ran by. He was taken to the hospital, and here, day after day, went his old comrades to see him. They did more;

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 19, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Important Notice to Subscribers Living out of the County.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

MUSCLE AND BRAIN.

It would be folly to attempt to ignore the fact that the eight-hour labor movement is destined to revolutionize society. It may meet with checks, but it will eventually overcome all impediments, and the depth and breadth of its ramifications can scarcely be estimated. If wisely applied these changes will be productive of increased opportunities to invigorate the body and the mind, increase our knowledge, advance the arts and sciences, elevate character, and render life more pleasurable.

Whatever may be said of other countries, it is an admitted fact, confirmed by the best medical testimony, that here in the United States both the body and the mind, as a general rule, are overtasked. Ten hours daily toil, throughout the weeks and months of the year, is more than an ordinary physical capacity can accomplish, without making serious inroads upon the health, and drafts upon the constitution which must be paid by a reduction of the number of years of life. American obituaries may be written in a single sentence: We work hard, live expensively, and die prematurely. Nor is the brain less a victim to overwork than the body. The newspapers of the present week state that there is a remarkable increase in the number of sufferers from paralysis in San Francisco, which is attributed to mental anxiety, caused by speculation, or the desire to obtain wealth rapidly. A few days ago the brain of Mr. Beer, night editor on the New York *Tribune*, gave out, and he fell at his desk in the 35th year of his age.—Within a week, a worthy young man who had accumulated his millions in Wall street, N. Y., dropped dead in the cars when on his way from his countinghouse to his home in Elizabeth City, N. J. We have read in the papers, within ten days, that the president of one of our great central railways, was obliged to cease from labor and go to Europe with the slim hope of recovering his brain from fatal disease; while one of the vice presidents of the same road is in an insane asylum, and another prominent official, and the ablest of them all, is notified by his physicians that he must do less mental labor, or he too will die suddenly, or go to the mad house.

The eight-hour labor movement is directed more immediately against over-exertion of the body; but if carried out successfully, it will do much to emancipate the brain also from its present system of slavery, by affording increased opportunities for recreation and means of invigorating amusement.

That a general change from ten to eight hours, as the standard for a day's labor, will bring with it some inconvenience at first, in many branches of industry, must be admitted. The smaller establishments where machinery has not been introduced, will suffer more severely than the larger ones, in which a single individual, with his mechanical appliances, can turn out as much work as ten, or fifty, and often an hundred hands could accomplish in the same time without the aid of machinery. But a reduction in the number of hours for labor will lead to an extension of machine work. The additional two hours per diem will afford practical men greater opportunities to invent and develop new labor-saving appliances; so that all the inconveniences felt at first will soon vanish, and men will wonder why we ever found it necessary to toil daily ten hours in order to procure food and clothing and other necessaries of life.

The United States Government, unlike the monarchial governments of Europe, is paternal in its spirit, and the present Administration is eminently so in its sympathies and practice. Emancipation was unquestionably the first step towards success in the eight-hour movement, and both have grown out of the one grand principle of "elevating the toiling millions," as Senator Wilson so happily expresses it, and securing to them "the rights of our common humanity." That the Administration is in full sympathy with this great movement toward a higher physical and mental development, is evident from the fact that mechanics and laborers on the government works are now employed on the eight-hour principle, and paid the same as they were formerly for ten hours work. The President is in full sympathy with the movement, and has so expressed himself; and the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, Senator Wilson, is committed in sympathy, spirit and effort to the movement, and has been one of the most energetic workers in the cause for years past.

The movement will require the aid of judicious legislation, and probably a labor bureau; and when fully established the new system and policy of labor will bring with it magnificent results, of which we have yet scarcely dreamed. Chief among these will be increased opportunities for SELF IMPROVEMENT, of the importance of which the Rev. Tryon Edwards says:

"If language contains one word that should be familiar—one subject we should wish to understand—one end on which we should be bent—one blessing we should resolve to make our own—that word, that subject, that end, that blessing should be, in the broadest sense of the expression—SELF IMPROVEMENT."

And he adds:

"This is alike the instinct of nature, the dictate of reason, the demand of religion. It is interwoven with all to which it is possible either to aspire or to rise. It appeals to us as men—calls us to the highest and noblest end of man—reminding us that God's image is upon us, and that as men we may be great in every possible position of life. It tells us that the grandeur of our nature, if we will but improve it, turns to insignificance all outward distinctions; that our powers of knowing, and feeling, and loving—of perceiving the beautiful, the true, the right, the good—of knowing GOD, of acting on ourselves and on external nature, and on our fellow beings—that these are glorious prerogatives, and that in them all there is no assignable limit to our progress."

Such is self-education, and one of the grand results that will come largely from the opportunities afforded by the reduction of the number of hours of labor. If God endowed man, as He has, with bodies susceptible of physical development, and vigorous health up to three score years and ten, and with minds capable of unlimited acquirements, and has put under our control machinery applicable to almost every department of industry, capable of anticipating and largely superceding manual labor, is it not reasonable to believe that the pursuit of knowledge was one of the chief ends of our existence, as it is one of the principal sources of our highest and purest pleasures.

The principal objection made to the eight-hour system is that it will diminish the supply and increase the cost of products. That effect may, to some extent, be experienced at first; but it will only be temporary. There will be more time and more ability to invent machinery; and more of these appliances will consequently be used. Even within a few years how rapidly has machinery superceded manual labor. Carlyle, the great English essayist, says this is the Mechanical Age, and adds:

"It is the age of machinery in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches and practices the great art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly or by hand; all is by rule, and calculated contrivance. For the simplest operation some helps and accompaniments, some cunning abbreviating process is in readiness. Our old modes of exertion are all discredited and thrown aside. On every hand the living artisan is driven from his workshop, to make room for a speedier inanimate one. The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls into iron fingers that ply it faster. The sailor furls his sail and lays down his oar, and bids a strong unwearied servant, on vaporous wings, bear him through the waters.—Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleeter iron horse yoked in his stead. For all purposes we have machines and mechanic furtherances—even for mincing our meat and our cabbages."

Yet it is a melancholy fact that while Carlyle could so graphically describe the manifestations of "the mechanical age," as he calls the present, he failed to urge upon the Government of England, by his powerful pen, the duty of securing to the laboring classes a share in the advantages accruing from the introduction of machinery. Instead of reducing the number of hours for labor, and allowing her toiling population opportunities for relaxation, amusement, and mental culturation, England undertook to monopolize the manufacturing of goods for all other nations—to become, in short, "the workshop of the world." She succeeded for a while, and brought increased wealth to her already wealthy manufacturers, merchants and shippers. But her mechanics and laborers did not share in these accumulations of wealth, brought through the introduction of machinery into the manufactories and workshops. Their hours of labor were not reduced; nor their poor pay increased.

In a little time other nations began to introduce the use of machinery, and to successfully compete with England. Now, England's workmen are out of employment, uneducated and helpless, and the Government is obliged to feed able-bodied paupers, in whole or part, to the extent of one in seventeen of the entire population.

Statesmen and legislators in the United States will draw a lesson of warning from England's avaracious policy and sad experience, and aid in shaping the movement now in progress, so as to give to the laboring classes a fair share in the advantages derived from the introduction of machine labor; and instead of reducing American workmen to pauperism secure to them their rights and privileges, and a just equality in the scale of humanity. The Administration and the Republican members of Congress are fully committed to the good work. The system of protection against the importation of the products of foreign pauper labor has been an invaluable boon to American workmen; and when to this the advantage of the eight-hour system of labor are added, the working classes of the United States will be lifted as high above those of other nations as free labor is above servitude in perpetual bondage.

☞ The following remarkable passage occurs in *Harper's Magazine* for November, 1868, page 737, in an article entitled "Fish Culture in America," by W. F. G. Shanks:

"There was formerly in the large pond a curious parti-colored fish, with irregular spots and streaks of white and black, the colors varying almost weekly, who was known to some of the numerous Democrats in the vicinity as "Horace Greeley;" but he is now no more, having been unfortunately killed and eaten by "General Grant" in December last."

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads for 1871, and for a bound copy of the General Laws of Pennsylvania passed at the late session.

☞ The Republicans of Bedford have nominated our friend, Moses A. Points, Esq., for Assembly. We are sorry that the district is too heavy for him. He would make an excellent legislator, but Fulton county "plays the puck" with Republican aspirants.

☞ The Bedford County Republican Convention last week nominated Hon. John Cessna for Congress, but Somerset went back on him. We learn since then that he is not now so sure that he is a candidate. This is not the first time that we have heard of men not being candidates when there was no prospect of a nomination.

☞ The *Monitor* will please not measure our corn in its half-bushel. If the Democratic papers of the State treat the Republican candidates like gentlemen, we feel like doing the same thing, but if they do not we may feel disposed to tell all we know about Mr. Hartley's personal acts for the last ten years. The man who draws the inferences that the *Monitor* does must "know how it is himself."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Campaign—The Number and Division of Votes in the Country—Review of the Administration—Integrity and Economy—Defalcations—Probable Result of the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN.

So far as the Republican party is concerned the nominations at Philadelphia give universal satisfaction. Almost without exception those few who were wavering have fallen into the ranks, and the party goes into the campaign with an undivided rank and file, and a will to win. The result can, in no view of the situation, be considered doubtful. Of the 7,000 000 voters in the Union 3,500,000 are conceded to the Republicans even by the Democratic party, while the former claim that they will control not less than 4,000,000 votes. If the Democratic party at their Convention in Baltimore, July 9, ignore the Cincinnati nominees, Greeley will have almost no followers, and it is more than probable that he will avoid the ridiculous folly of going into the campaign, by promptly retiring from the contest. If, on the other hand, the Democrats should decide to take Greeley as their candidate, a very considerable portion of the party will ignore their choice, and either not vote at all, or vote with the Republicans for Grant and Wilson. Even now as the indubitable evidence comes from the different States there are a very considerable number of Democrats giving in their adherence to the Republican party and its measures. We have this evidence in the fact of their having voted the Republican ticket in the later State and municipal elections. The Democrats, since they went out of power, have so utterly failed to incorporate into their party policy new and practical issues, that many of the more active members of the party have become dissatisfied, and prefer giving in their adherence to progressive measures as now advanced and carried out by the Republicans. The older members of the Democracy are in most cases exceptions, and adhere to the party even though it has not a single practical measure to present to the public, and upon which to claim public support; but the younger members of this political family are daily dropping off and attaching themselves to the party of progress. There is probably another reason for this change: Among certain classes there is a predominating disposition to fall into the ranks of the strongest and the dominant company, on the principle that larger bodies exercise a stronger attractive force than smaller ones. They are disposed to be on the winning side under all circumstances.

There is yet another element in favor of the success of the Republican ticket in November, the potency of which, under any Government cannot be ignored, and that is the fact that they already hold the reins of Government and control its machinery. So that, all things considered, the result of the campaign cannot by any possibility be considered doubtful. And no one, even in the opposition, believes it to be doubtful, provided that the usual diligence is manifested by the Republican party during the campaign.

GRANT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

After a careful review of President Grant's Administration, the masses of the people cannot certainly arrive at the conclusion that a change at the present time is desirable, much less necessary. It is true that a great deal has been said and written with the view of making it appear that the present Administration and even the party, by which it is supported, are corrupt, extravagant in the public expenditures, and unworthy of the people's confidence. But what are the facts? There is nothing concealed. The system of taxation, the financial policy, the reduction of the debt, and the extraordinary reduction of internal revenue taxes, are all matters of public record. Any citizen who desires and will take the trouble to do so, can at any time during business hours go to the U. S. Treasury Department, to the Internal Revenue Department, to the Disbursing Departments, to the Army and the Navy Departments, or any other branches of the Government, and from the records of each or either obtain a transcript of their transactions. And the more broadly the facts are published the more thoroughly will the evidences of practical intelligence, economy and integrity be sustained. Defalcations have taken place, but they are almost invariably detected, and bondsmen make the losses good. But wo to the defaulter when detected. Mr. Elliott, the efficient Actuary of the Treasury Department, is now preparing a statement of the losses sustained through defalcations and other causes for a number of years past, in the internal revenue and other departments.—He kindly gave your correspondent the result of his investigations, as far as he has gone, and I am free to say that the per centage of losses is astonishly small.—When completed I will obtain a transcript of his tables for publication.

No, the masses of the people, and especially the manufacturing and moneyed interests are not in favor of a change. They know that the present Administration has been nothing less than an extraordinary success in all that pertains to good government, and they will so express themselves at the general election in November.

SECOND LETTER.

The Adjournment of Congress—Last Hours of the Session—The President and Senator Wilson Officially Notified of their Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1872.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

Both branches of Congress adjourned, without day, at 9 o'clock this evening.—The House met at 8 and the Senate at 9 o'clock this morning, and a busy and somewhat stormy session was continued in each throughout the day and evening.—The enforcement bill, as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, was the principal cause of contention. But after being referred to a conference committee, the amendment came back somewhat modified, and less objectionable to its opponents. Still the Democratic members in the House opposed the amendment at every step, and used every means in their power to secure its defeat.

After a sharp and protracted debate Mr. Garfield moved that the rules be so suspended as to bring the House to a direct vote on the question of agreeing to the conference report. The vote was taken and the report agreed to, 102 to 79—a strict party vote.

The amendment, as modified, provides that in any county or parish in any Congressional district where ten citizens of good standing shall make known to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, their desire to have the registration or election guarded and scrutinized, the Judge shall appoint two citizens of the election district or voting precinct, of different political parties, as supervisors of election.—They are not to have any compensation, or power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties, except to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and witness all their proceedings, including the counting of votes and making the return thereof.

Thus amended, the amendment and the civil appropriation bill itself, passed both Houses.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

The Session of Congress just closed, has, on the whole, been a satisfactory one. The principal act passed is the new tax and tariff law, which has materially reduced the internal taxes and the cost of sustaining the internal revenue system. In the tariff many reductions have been made in the duties on importations, and a very large number of articles—principally tea, coffee, drugs and raw materials, have been transferred to the free list.

GRANT AND WILSON ACCEPT THEIR NOMINATIONS.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, president, and the vice presidents of the Philadelphia Convention, met this morning at the "Ebbitt House," and made arrangements to call upon the President and Senator Wilson, to present to them the official notifications of their nomination.

The President was at the Capitol during the forenoon, signing the bills that had passed, or might pass through Congress during the day. He returned to the Executive Mansion at 1 o'clock, when the committee called, and the delegates, one from each State, were presented by Judge Settle.

After the ceremony of introduction, Judge Settle said they had come to perform a very agreeable duty, and continued:—"We are here to officially inform you of your unanimous nomination for the Presidency, by the National Republican Convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 6th inst." And with a few additional remarks, the Judge handed the President the letter officially informing him of his nomination.

The President said that he was not ready to respond but would prepare his reply. After conversation by the committee, with the President, on the harmony and enthusiasm of the Convention, and the unanimity of feeling, on the part of the people, in favor of Gen. Grant's re-election, the committee took their leave, and proceeded to the Capitol to meet Senator Wilson. They assembled in the room of the Senate military committee, where Senator Wilson soon after arrived.

Judge Settle, after the ceremony of introduction, addressed Senator Wilson, saying they had the pleasant duty to perform of acquainting him of his nomination for the Vice Presidency. Senator Wilson replied that he "would in a day or two give an answer in writing to this communication;" and in a short impromptu address he said: "I take this occasion, however, to thank you, and the members of the Convention you represent, for this manifestation of your confidence; and as I neither asked nor wrote to any member of the Convention to give me a vote, I am the more grateful for their generous support." He added that, "for thirty years he had striven to be true to the country and to the rights of our common humanity, and to maintain the distinguishing idea of the Republican party—the freedom and equality of all men." Referring to Gen. Grant he said: "I am clearly of the opinion that the great soldier who rendered such illustrious services to the country in the great civil war, will again be elected President of the United States;" and after a few appropriate remarks on Grant's success, first as a soldier and afterwards as a Chief Magistrate, he said: "I esteem it a high honor to be associated with him in the coming contest." Referring to his competitor, Mr. Wilson said: "I honor those who adhered with so much devotion to Mr. Colfax. We have been personal and political friends for nearly twenty years, and it is a source of profound satisfaction to me that our personal relations have not been disturbed by the recent contest." In allusion to the campaign, he said: "I hope we shall all strive to win to our support every honest and patriotic man in the country; every man true to the rights of humanity; every man who would elevate the condition of the toiling millions, and have our Republic become a great Christian nation, and an example to the world."

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Later in the day Judge Settle received Gen. Grant's letter of reply to the notification of his nomination handed to him at one o'clock. The President in his letter says: "I accept the nomination, and, through you, return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support." And then he says: "If elected * * * I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people, for the future of my official life, as shown in the past." Near the conclusion of the letter, which is quite brief, he says: "When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations; with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity." N. H. P.

Letter from Florida.

The Weather—Florida—Lumber—Crops—Greeley and Grant—Ku Kluz—Senator Scott K. K. Speech—Hon. R. M. Speer's Speech on Tariff—Railroads—Epidemic Diseases.

GRAND BAYOU, FLA., June 10, 1872.

Editor Journal: In your issue of the 29th ult., I noticed Senator Scott's famous "K. K. Speech," a "Letter from Illinois," and a "Letter from Davenport, Iowa," signed "L.," all of which I read with care. Also an editorial, inviting correspondents, which in connection with the above struck me very forcibly as a fine opening for obscure men to rise to fame. I would have acted on the suggestion at once, but for the memory of a good old man, who has long since departed from among the inhabitants of this earth. I mean the Philosophical *Kitest*—who bottled the lightning—the same a sold *Ben* was *bottled* at one time. "When any sudden impulse would seize me." Franklin would say "go slow," which probably accounts for my going so slow ever since.

THE WEATHER.

It is generally supposed by Northerners that the southern climate is so intensely hot that working in the open fields can scarcely be borne by any, except negroes. This is a mistake in many portions of the south, especially near the sea coast. Here the mean temperature being but 80° in summer and 49° in winter, which is a very mild climate. Very seldom the thermometer shows over 100° at the hottest season of the year. So far but 86° have been registered for this summer, and it must be borne in mind that June is as hot as any month in the year, and generally the most severe.

FLORIDA.

The beautiful State of Florida was ceded to the United States by the Spanish Government on the 24th day of October, 1820. It was then principally inhabited by Spanish Creoles and "Billy Bowlegs's" famous tribe of "Swamp Indians," of which history tells of some queer adventures with "Old Hickory" and more recently "Harney, the Indian Fighter." But at present, no Indians are to be seen in the State. The State is represented by almost every nationality, and numbers about 165,000, including negroes, of which there are about 25,000. This State lies south of Alabama and Georgia, and has the Gulf of Mexico on its south, (including an arm of Alabama,) and the Atlantic Ocean on its east. It is about 400 miles long and greatest breadth about 360 miles. Area, 59,000 square miles. It has about 1,150 miles of coast on the Gulf and Atlantic. The centre and northern part, and especially the vicinity of the St. John River, is the most productive, and yields vegetation of all kinds. The southern portion produces nearly all the tropical fruits, the temperature scarcely changing the year round. The products of the State partially consist of rice, sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, rye and oats, and tropical fruits which are cultivated, are bananas, pine apples, figs, oranges and some few cocoa-nuts in the region of Cedar Keys and St. Marks.

LUMBER.

The lumber business is more extensively carried on in this State, than is generally supposed. Pine and live oak lumber is shipped to all parts of the world, and during last year something over 500,000 tons were shipped from Pensacola Harbor alone—this year it will average nearly the same amount. Quite a number of Northern men have established lumber firms on Escambria, Choctawhatchie, and Appalachicola rivers. Erected powerful saw mills, cut and raft their lumber down to Pensacola and Santa Rosa Bays and St. George's Sound, where large ships and other vessels receive their cargoes.

LAND IN FLORIDA.

According to the last report from the Land Office, we find that there are over 16,000,000 acres of Government land yet in Florida. This land is all or nearly all subject to be taken up under the Homestead Act. On the St. John's, Suwanee, Withlacooche, and Ochlickong rivers in the eastern, and Appalachicola, Choctawhatchie and Escambria in the western part of the State, the best of timber land is found. The soil is rich, and well adapted for cotton, rice, oranges, &c. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has a beautiful orange farm in Putnam county, near Pilatka, on the St. John's. It is prosperous and thriving to such an extent that the authoress is well satisfied with her project, of "Northern Farmers on Southern Soil."

CROPS.

The crops in the States of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, judging from the agricultural notices in Southern papers, are very encouraging indeed, especially the cotton and sugar crops in Louisiana, the grain and fruits of all kinds in Georgia, corn and cotton in Alabama, and all kinds of products in this State. The Southern people, both whites and blacks, are beginning to think about living, and in fact are just "getting on their pins." Every plantation and village is beginning to assume an "old times appearance."

GREELEY AND GRANT.

The negroes appear very much puzzled just now, (and some of the whites,) to know what they should do. Some Greeley men (with *white hats*,) urge upon them Greeley as the proper and only Republican candidate, and argue that Greeley has always been the colored man's friend; that Greeley was the instigator of the *emancipation of the slaves*. "No," said a negro the other day, "Uncle Abe Lincoln done that!" and added, "Horace Greely bailed Jeff. Davis, which shows clearly to my mind that he had 'gone back' on his former principles, and I shall tell all *my friends to vote for the man that is nominated at Philadelphia*, which I hope to God will be General Grant. He is a tried man, and we can trust him." This negro appears to have a mind of his own, and is one of the leading (colored) politicians of Pensacola, and is the mouth piece of the colored people of Escambria county. I would give his name was it not for the fear that this article may meet the eyes of

THE KU-KLUX KLAN,

who would invariably "lay for him," and even come from distant counties to accomplish their hellish object. As we all know, especially that the Ku Klux are an organized party, in connection with the "Patriotic Sons of the South."

SENATOR SCOTT'S SPEECH,

In the Senate, May 18, has clearly set forth what the negroes have to fear from this terrible organization, and any one who thinks otherwise, (Blair included,) had better read that speech with care; it may give him some idea of the want of the south of just such a law as that of the "Ku Klux Bills."

HON. R. MILTON SPEER

made a powerful bid for Republican votes in his late speech on the tariff question. Milton is a fine specimen of what we term a "Political Adventurer." He knows he cannot again be elected on the Democratic ticket without the aid of Republican votes, therefor he is laying his plans already to accomplish this end, but I think that the good people of the 17th Congressional District are not blind. Only the other day, in the House, when Representative Voorhees, of Indiana, was making his "general feeling speech," Hon. R. M. S. was heard to say, "he has sold himself to the Republicans." Such is political life and strife.

NEW RAILROADS.

Quite a number of new railroads have lately been chartered, and are now under process of building in the South. The most important in this State is the Pensacola and Talahassee railroad, which will pass through six counties that at present have scarcely an outlet. This road, when completed, will open up a very fine section of country, as well as a continuous railroad line to Jacksonville and Fernandina, on the eastern coast, and will facilitate the settlement of the country.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Great fears were entertained a few days ago that the yellow fever was about to visit New Orleans, and in fact it was reported here that it had already made its appearance there.—Quarantine was about to be ordered here, when reliable information was received that it was a hoax, gotten up by some of the Mobile merchants.

Expect to visit New Orleans in a few days, whence you may hear from me again.

CROCIUS.

Letter from the West.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, June 5, 1871.

In my last letter I promised you a description of Duluth. It is situated at the head of Lake Superior, with a population of over 4,000. It is the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and also of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. By the latter it is connected with St. Paul, distant 155 miles.—Since its selection as the terminus of the N. P. R. R., Duluth has grown rapidly, and is only three years old. Four miles of docks are being built on Superior Bay, and a breakwater has been built out into the lake, forming an outer harbor. Though lacking the advantage of having a fine agricultural country near it, the lumber regions traversed by the L. S. & M. R. R. and the N. P. R. R., and the more important fact that it will be the transfer point in summer for freights of the above roads, will make it an important city. Minnesota Point stretches seven miles across the bay towards Superior City, Wisconsin, where was the natural entrance to the harbor, but Superior, with its natural advantages and past promises, has been outgeneraled by the liberal hearted and enterprising people of Duluth, owing to the citizens of Superior—not unlike many other towns, even your ancient borough in past years, when the terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal was opposed by your far-seeing people, and of a more recent date, when the location of a State Normal School was offered—the project failed, for the same reason that they, the people of Superior, for the want of a more liberal spirit, lost the terminus of these two important railroads, and to-day she is dead, and looks as desolate as an old forsaken graveyard. Duluth is a place of great expectations, as Dickens would say, and in Superior street, the principal business street, they are holding lots, 50x50 feet, at from four to five thousand dollars. They have two extensive hotels, some six churches, a grain elevator, ten stories high, costing $150,000, and estimated to hold 350,000 bushels of grain; four large steamboats unloaded, reloaded and left, while we were there, for Canada, Buffalo and Cleveland. The North Pacific Railroad is finished as far as Moorehead, on the Red river, distance 250 miles, and the trains make two trips daily each way. On the afternoon of the 30th ult. we attended the annual ceremony of decorating the graves of the patriot dead. There was a large procession. An address was delivered by Gen. S. P. Jennison, of Red Wing, which was able and very appropriate to the occasion. The weather was all that we could desire.—Before we left the city this morning we visited the new building, nearly completed, 75x270 feet, for the accommodation of emigrants, four thousand of whom are expected in a few days from New York. Every person likes Duluth; the frogs sing Duluth.

We left this city on the 31st for Minneapolis, by the same route we came. While on the route I had a long conversation with General Crook, of Indian notoriety, from whom I received considerable information in relation to our troubles with the savages. We arrived at Minneapolis on Friday, 21st, and remained over the Sabbath. We attended the First Baptist church in the morning; sermon by Rev. Mr. Powell, and in the evening we attended the Congregational Church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Simpson. Minneapolis is well supplied for places of worship, there being thirty-two church buildings of the various denominations. The longer I remained in this city the more I was convinced of its superiority of location.

We left Minneapolis Monday, June 3d, for Sioux City, distance by rail four hundred miles, via. Northfield, Owatonna, Austin, Charles City, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Iowa Falls, Webster City, Ft. Dodge, and Storm Lake, towns of considerable size and activity. I find this Northwestern country is filled up generally with Yanks from the New England States, Swedes, Norwegians and Scandinavians, the latter a very industrious and economical people.

Sioux City is located on the east bank of the Missouri river, 1,020 miles from Ft. Benton, in Montanna Territory, which point is at the head of navigation. The steamer Nellie Kent arrived, while we were at this place, from Ft. Benton with 5000 bales of buffalo, elk, wolf and deer skins, and transhipped them by rail for the eastern cities.

Dear JOURNAL, you would be delighted with a trip in the cars over these broad prairies, to view the splendid crops of grain, the waving of prairie grass, the growth of the towns, with their beautiful and novel style of buildings.—It is quite interesting to be stuck in a car partly filled with ladies having their arms full of squalling babies.

I was struck very much with a blazing sign over a saloon in Stillwater, with the words, "The New Idea." Two Yanks came there a year ago and opened up a drinking saloon.—They advertised largely as having choice liquors, all imported. After doing a large business for near a year, and running heavily in debt, they left within two days, with their card stuck on their saloon door, "The Late Departure."

We leave to-day for Leavenworth City, via. Des Moines. L.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. McDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisement.

THE GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER!

[Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; Mar. 12, 72.]

The Last, Best, Cheapest and most Effective. Entirely different from and superior to other

EXTINGUISHERS.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

It is always ready for instaut use, perfectly simple in operation, and Prompt and Efficient in its Action.

It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Government throughout the Country, and has saved Millions of Dollars Worth of Property. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Posts.

Send for descriptive circular to

A. R. STEWART & CO.,
June 19th,'72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Garver, jr., Administrator of David Garver, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, at No. 202 Hill street, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, July 9th, 1872, where all persons interested are requested to attend.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
june20-3t.] Auditor.

ADMINISTRATGR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Mary Schock, deceased.]

The undersigned, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Mary Schock, late of West township deceased, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM SCHOCK,
Conprobst Mills, june20* Administrator.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CAPS, CAPES and TORCHES. Send for *Illustrated Circular and Price List.* CUNNINGHAM & HILL, Manufacturers, No. 204 Church street, Philadalphia. [june12-4mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Thomas Dean, deceased.)

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Thomas Dean, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. DEAN,
Huntingdon, May 29, 1872.* Adm'r.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work. Jan. 31, 1871.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
523½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Wm. J. Householder, dec'd.]*

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Wm. J. Householder, late of Huntingdon borough, dec.d., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

S. B. CHANEY,
15may- Executor.

SAMUEL RUPERT,

Successor to

B. L. SILKNITTER,

Dealer in

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,

No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.

KATE SILKNITTER,
Feb.14, 1872.-6m. Agent.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4.00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb.28,'72-tf.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Chamberlain and Geo. A. Port, as hotel and boarding house keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 19, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, R. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ervices on Ssbbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Loafers.

Cutworms.

Candidates.

Noisy urchins.

Eastern vegetables.

Strawberries plenty.

Business brightening up.

Tomato plants in demand.

Advertisers are prospering.

Accidents were numerous last week.

Billy Dunn's bones will all go to dust.

Our Prothonotary *nose* all about foot-ball.

New buildings are looming up on every hand.

Everything that can hold fruit is loaded down.

A steam Laundry is very much needed in this place.

A new side-track is being put in in West Huntingdon.

A pic-nic would be a real pleasure. Who will get one up?

In the West End "gooses" go "squandering round" loose.

The bricklayers are pushing up the walls of the new depot.

The masons are at work on the extension to the Shoe Factory.

Dr. Orlady, of Petersburg, is completing a very handsome office.

Treasurer Kenyon is swinging around the circle raising the wind.

Cherries have been selling at ten cents a quart. They are very fine.

Quite a number of canal boats are loading and unloading at our wharves.

The cut worms are not only "cutting up mullein," but all the cabbage plants.

In M'Connellsburg they have a chap who pronounces the word *belle* in two syllables.

We notice the Huntingdon Infantry parading about the streets occasionally. It is very *light*.

A horn, three mules, a long rope and a lazy boat are hourly scenes on the "raging canawl."

Why don't the ministers hand in notices of the deaths of persons belonging to their congregations?

Rev. Plannett and Mr. C. Long strung eighty sun fish, in a couple of hours, on last Wednesday.

Corbin's is a very convenient place to drop in, these warm days, and get a refreshing ice-cream. Try it on.

Henry Davis, division boss on the Central, is erecting a very neat and comfortable residence in Petersburg.

Father Brown, of Bedford, was in town last week assisting Father Murphy. His health is very much improved.

The new school year began on the first instant, and the new directors have entered upon the duties of their offices.

An Allopathist and Homœpathist were seen walking the street together the other day. What is this world coming to?

We have four lots, for sale, on Mifflin street, between tenth and eleventh, in West Huntingdon, at very reasonable prices.

The locust brigade has been ordered to the front, and their forces now hold the woods in every direction. Their name is legion.

In some portions of the country when they see a man wearing a silk stove pipe hat, they take him to be a "squire or something!"

A small son of Mrs. Westbrook, of the Eureka Ice Cream Garden, fell down stairs on Tuesday of last week and broke his arm.

What is the difference between the entrance to a barn and a loafer in a printing office? One is a barn door and the other is a darn bore.

Four persons have been buried, in this place, within a fortnight, whose deaths were caused by accidents occurring on the railroads.

On last Tuesday, Michael Moore, charged with the murder of his wife in March last, was convicted, at Ebensburg, of "Murder in the first degree."

A mother, south of Hill street, is obliged to wash a whole regiment of youngsters, every evening, to enable her to recognize her own numerous progeny.

We have a few poor onions in our garden that we cannot help shedding tears over whenever the opportunity is afforded. They are little but strong.

John Saxton, Esq., editor of the Urbana (O.) *Citizen and Gazette*, dropped in to see us on Friday last. He reports Greeley stock below par in the Buckeye State.

An old lady says that drinking tar-water will make a person "as fat as a fool." We recommend it to the editor of the *Monitor*. It is not to be taken in drops, though.

Every man, woman and baby, in the district, is under obligations to Mr. Speer for a copy of his speech on the tariff. He is only anxious about the baby's "Paps," not the babies.

The roof of an old house on Allegheny street took fire from a spark from a passing locomotive, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, but the fire was checked before much damage was done.

"Good looking Lindsay" is getting jealous lest we may get too many "busses." Never mind, friend, whenever any are offered that we may feel disposed to forego we will recommend you.

A brakeman on the Central had his head considerably cut, on Saturday morning last, by coming in contact with a bridge in the neighborhood of Jackstown, a few miles east of this place.

J. C. Walker, postmaster at Petersburg, has purchased 3½ acres of ground, in front of the present railroad station, for $750, where he intends erecting a commodious ware-house. It is a splendid site.

The *Monitor* is out of humor because no Democrat could be found to take down the flag streaming from the steeple of the Presbyterian church. No Democrat felt like sacrificing himself for the good of the cause.

On last Tuesday, the 11th, the third floor of B. F. Isett's grist-mill, at Spruce Creek, gave way, under the weight of about 1000 bushels of corn. The second floor stood the precipitate shock and no further damage was done.

We sometimes think the engineers on the Central get up a screaming match—the up the road fellows against the down the road fellows. As far as heard from the down the road fellows, with the echo thrown in, are ahead.

A scarcely fledged robin looked into our place, the other day, but finding we had no use for him he left. On inquiry we learned that he was a lineal decendant of the famous bird celebrated in nursery rhymes. He didn't know however, "Who killed Cock Robin?"

The employees of the Pennsylvania railroad, a short time ago, removed a span of the Shaver's Creek bridge, at Petersburg, introduced a new wrought iron span and doubled up the old span, so as to make one span out of two, without delaying a single train. This is pretty hard to beat.

Some wag has posted a lot of old show bills through the town advertising a circus for this place on Monday next, for the purpose, no doubt, of fooling country people to town. As no advertisement of the show appears in the papers we take it for granted that the whole thing is a sell. Be careful.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—

Martinsburg has Measles.

Johnstown double baby is dead.

The hotels at Bedford Springs opened on Monday the 10th inst.

Tyrone has increased her school term from seven to nine months.

Johnstown will soon have an Episcopal church worth $15,000.

The members of the Martinsburg Church of God are erecting a parsonage.

Lewistown is about building a new school house which will cost $25,000.

The West Juniata District Temperance Convention will meet in Altoona on the 20th of August.

After July 1st the post office at Lewistown will be constituted a second-class office—salary $2,000.

The mail east on the S. & L. Railroad leaves Lewistown in the 5 p. m. train, instead of the 11 a. m as heretofore.

Tyrone boys, in defiance of the law for such cases made and provided, continue to play ball on the public streets.

A railroad from Hagerstown to Waynesboro, is talked of—an extension of the Washington county branch road.

A. A. Anderson, of Tyrone, while recently engaged in hauling stone, was struck on the head by a large boulder and severely injured.

The foundation for two new blast furnaces for the the Cambria Iron Co., has been commenced on the grounds near the old "first lock."

The Centre Baptist Sabbath School Association will hold its annual meeting, at the Baptist Church, in Hollidaysburg, on 18th and 19th inst.

A. F. Hostetter, principal of the Altoona high school, was recently presented with an elegant copy of Byron's poetical works, by his admiring pupils.

A boss on the Williamsburg railroad had his arm badly hurt recently, by getting in too close proximity to where a workman was raising his pick with force.

A little Altoona girl named Susie Coates, while playing on the side-walk, Sunday two weeks ago, fell and broke her left arm between the wrist and elbow.

Wm. Ayers, an employee on the Bloomfield rail road, had six of his ribs broken, by being struck with the shaft of one of the vicious mule was hitched.

An old lady named Polly Maguire, a cripple, residing at Loretto, received a fall by the breaking of one of her crutches, last week, and fractured both of her arms.

The Mountain Star, a juvenile base ball club, of Hollidaysburg, recently played the Students' nine of Tipton Seminary, and beat them by a score of 34 to 24.

A large pile of wood, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, owned by the Pa. R. R. Co., burned on Tuesday evening a week, this side of the first railroad bridge. Some say sixty cords.

The wages of miners employed by the Cambria Iron Company have been arranged on a sliding scale, with the price of iron as a basis. If iron advances one dollar per ton the wages of the miner will advance nine-tenths of a cent on a ton of coal.

It is reported says the *Blade*, in credible circles, that the monied men in Tyrone have a gigantic scheme in contemplation for building manufacturies of different kinds. We have not obtained the secret; but bid them good speed in the enterprise.

Tuesday of last week two brothers, Patrick and William Daugherty, employed in Bradley's bank at Tunnel Hill, were fatally injured by falling slate. William was dead when taken out of the bank, and Patrick died soon after. They were both single men.

Jesse Kauffman, traveling for N. Frank & Son, of Lewistown, says the *Gazette*, is missing, having left his merchandise wagon at Newton Hamilton, and being heard from at Huntingdon, where all trace of him thus far has been lost. His brother is searching for him.

John P. Hoover sold his farm in North Woodbury township, on Friday, May 31st, to the Cambria Iron Company for $175 per acre. Also Frederick Hoover, at the same time sold his farm to the same Co., for $165 per acre. We remember when these farms were not worth $25 an acre.

Some Bellefonte boys recently walked to Lock Haven—28 miles—to see Barnum's show. Twenty five cents apiece was the extent of their financial resources, and Saturday night they went supperless to a board pile bed. On Monday morning they met friends who provided for them.

Track laying is progressing finely on the western end on the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, and trains are now running regularly to Buffalo Mills, ten miles west of Bedford. It is proposed to have an excursion over the road to Brideport, on the P. & C. R. R., on the Fourth of July.

The Cambria county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John Hannan; Register and Recorder, Jas. M. Singer; Commissioner, Anthony Anna; Poor Director, John Clotch; Auditor, Peter Dougherty, H. A. McPike, Esq., of the *Freeman*, was chosen delegate to the State Convention of 1873.

The body of a dead child was found, on Monday of week before last, under the floor in the garret of the house of William Ray, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, Altoona. The body was much decayed and was supposed to have been placed there seven months ago, by a young girl who is suspected as the mother.

The steam tunnel drill is to be used at once in driving the new tunnel at Tatesville, Bedford county, by the Kemble Coal & Iron Company. One hundred feet per month, in the hardest rock, can be taken out by this process, and as soon as the Tatesville tunnel is completed, it is proposed to resume work on the tunnel near Bloody Run.

The Juniata County Sabbath School Association met in Perrysville, on the 29th ult., and continued its sessions through that, and the day following. The number of delegates present was something over a hundred, representing some thirty odd schools—a larger number than had ever been present before.

The Railroad Engineers completed their labors on the Lewisburg, Centre & Tyrone R. R., between Pennsylvania Furnace and Tyrone, on Wednesday, says the *Herald*. All the proposals are in possession of President Geo. F. Miller, and at the next meeting of the Board of Directors in Philadelphia, the lettings will be awarded.

An insane old lady, aged about 60 years, named Barbara Cecelia Tropp, was struck by the Philadelphia Express, east, on Friday evening last, a short distance below Cambria borough, and instantly killed. She had been traveling from point to point between Philadelphia and Pittsburg for several years past, and subsisted altogether on charity.

Hon. R. J. Loyd tried to quell a riotous disturbance at Ebensburg, on Saturday night last. One of the parties engaged in the quarrel struck his Honor a severe blow in the mouth, and it is likely that the obstreperous chap will have the pleasure of enjoying a residence in one of the rooms of the new jail until his quarrelsome disposition is permitted to subside.

The prospects, says the Cove *Echo*, of a wheat crop about New Enterprise, and throughout South Woodbury, is not at all flattering. Along Clover Creek, and in the vicinity of Woodbury it is also poor. From Woodbury to Martinsburg we see an occasional field of wheat that promises fair. The prospects for an oats crop in North, Middle and South Woodbury townships are good.

To-day, says the *Republican*, June 6th, 1872, Mrs. Magdalene Shoemaker, of McConnellsburg, is one hundred years old and is still in the enjoyment of good health, good active mind, and good appetite; but almost blind. Her present health indicates that she may live at least a few years longer, and possibly ten of them. Mrs. Shoemaker was born in Germany, near Strasburg, June 6th, 1872.

The Republican Convention of Cambria county have placed the following ticket in nomination: Assembly, Samuel Henry, Esq., Register and Recorder, Samuel A. Kephart; Commissioner, George Myers; Poor Director, David Dilsert; Auditor, John S. Buchanan. Hon. A. A. Barker was declared the choice for Congress, with power to choose his own conferees; and Jacob M. Campbell for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, with like power.

On Saturday, says the *Sentinel*, the 1st inst., as Mr. Samuel McManama and daughter, of Mifflin county, were riding in one hosse spring wagon, the horse became frightened when in the vicinity of Mount Rock Mills, and ran away. The wagon and its occupants were thrown down an enbankment of twenty feet. Mr. McManama had his skull fractured and one leg broken at the thigh. His daughter escaped with slight injury. The wagon was demolished.

The corner stone of Mount Zion Reformed Church, at Mann's choice, Bedford county, was laid amid suitable solemnities on Saturday, June 1st, 1872. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, of Friend's Cove, Rev. A. C. gray, of St. Clairsville, and Rev. E. N. Kremer, of Bedford, were also present to assist the pastor Rev. N. H. Skyles, in the solemn services. The Church is to be frame, and to be fifty feet in length and thirty-two feet in width.

On Sunday morning last, as a gentleman named Woods, says the *Standard*, living in Pittsburg, was enjoying a nap in a sleeping car, between Altoona and the latter place, a pick-pocket entered his berth and was caught in the act of putting his hand in Mr. Woods' pocket. The thief was arrested by Mr. Woods and the conductor and conveyed to Altoona, when, after a hearing at the Mayor's office and in default of bail, he was sent over to "Fort Huff" the next morning, where he will await trial.

The Bedford County Convention met at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket, with the following result: Congress, Hon. John Cessna; State Senator, G. S. Mullin; Delegate to Constitutional Convention, S. L. Russell; Assembly, M. A. Points; Prothonotary, E. M. Alsip; Register and Recorder, James Cleaver; Sheriff, H. C. Lashley; Commissioner, Jos. Riddle; Poor House Director, Gabriel Hull; Auditor, Martin S. Bortz; Coroner, Dr. E. J. Miller.

Car Inspector Foster, of East Conemaugh, met with a terrible accident at that place on Thursday morning last, says the *Echo*. He had just stepped out of the swith-man's box, which stands close to the railroad track, and not noticing an engine which was backing down, he was struck by it and thrown to the ground. Unfortunately one of his legs lay upon the track, and before he could withdraw it the engine passed over it crushing the limb in such a manner as to necessitate amputation below the knee.

Jacob Houser, of Lewistown, attached to the gravel train on the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, was so badly injured at Selinsgrove on Friday last, by the train backing over him, that he died shortly afterwards. The caboose, it appears, had become detached from the train, and being on a down grade those on the last car attempted to jump on the caboose to brake it, Houser being last, but the distance being too great he fell on the track, and before he could get out of the way the cars passed over both legs and one arm.

On Thursday last, says the *Cove Echo* of the 8th inst., as Mrs. Anderson and another lady, with horse and buggy, were on their way to Newry, they met with rather a serious accident. As they approached the Railroad crossing at Roaring Springs, the gravel train which by some means had been delayed, unexpectedly passed by. The horse became frightened, throwing Mrs. Anderson out and one of the buggy wheels over her. We are informed that Mrs. Anderson sustained no very serious injury, and that after recovering from the fright drove home.

The burning of a bridge near Williamsport, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on Friday last, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, brought the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad to a rather unlooked for use—the Empire Line from New York running its trains from Sunbury to Lewistown, thence to Tyrone, and from there to Lock Haven, thus getting on the Philadelphia and Erie again. This was a roundabout way, but as the cars from New York contained many perishable articles, it was in the end a saving. Many other freight trains are passing over this route.

Last Monday the annual meeting of the Dunkers or German Baptists commenced at Goodville Church, Fayette township, says the Juniata *Sentinel*, of the 5th inst. During the afternoon three persons were immersed. In the evening the Lord's Supper was celebrated. The membership of this church in this county is large. The following preachers from other counties were in attendance: Rev. Peter Meyers, Mifflin county; Rev. Graybill Meyers, Huntingdon county; Rev. Daniel Good, Franklin county; Rev. John Garver, Huntingdon county; Rev. M. Harnish, Perry county.

A three horse team belonging to J. J. Barndollar, Esq., of Bloody Run, was frightened on Friday, says the *Press*, at the station, and ran to the foot of the hill, on Spring street, with about forty five hundred weight of lumber, before they were stopped. The driver had stopped back of the station, to allow the morning mail train to pass before commencing to unload, and in an instant the leader wheeled around and the team started for the crossing. The train was quite close, and the driver being thrown on the track had barely time to get off, receiving some severe bruises. The wagon was badly demolished, but the horses received no injuries.

An industrious Spruce Creek mechanic came into Sinking Valley, on Friday last, says the Tyrone *Herald*, to drive home a new purchase in the shape of a pig. He left Scalp Level at 3 p. m., on Friday. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday last he was reported being a little West of Newry, and appeared to be working gradually around toward Ebensburg. He seemed anxious to hear from his family. When last seen he was engaged in an energetic dispute with the pig, the latter insisting on a new "line of direction," which would take the couple some where in the neighborhood of Corr-ing, N. Y.

The Somerset *Herald*, of the 5th inst., contains the following: In the terrible conflagation of the 9th of May, in which the greater portion of the town was destroyed, the *Herald* was one of the heaviest losers. The accumulations of twenty years labor were destroyed in as many minutes. The office, though one of the last buildings to take fire, went like a flash. Our hands, at the cry of fire, having rushed down street, became so engaged in assisting their fellow sufferers, that the office was deserted and burned to the ground without an effort being made to save anything. Our account books are all that are left. In the ruins can be seen the remains of our elegant steam power press, a quarter medium jobber, a beautiful little engine, and pieces of that faithful and true old friend, the Washington hand press, that for eighteen years did its work nobly and well. Of our paper cutter, our dry press, two large imposing stones, all our handsome stands, desks and furniture, a large lot of printing paper and stationery, files of the *Herald* for more than twenty years that no money could buy, nothing can be seen. Sixteen hundred pounds of type lay under several inches of dirt and sand a shadeless mass. Our loss is heavy, and in some instances is irreparable, but we have not lost heart, and have an abiding faith in the generosity and liberality of our subscribers. It was our boast, perhaps that was wicked, before the fire that we had one of the best printing offices in Western Pennsylvania, outside of the cities, and not exceeding fifteen minutes before the fire, we received by the afternoon's mail a receipt for the last dollar we owed on the printing establishment.

A CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY.—

So much difficulty is experienced in getting help to do housework, that the ladies universally dread "washing-day," and we are not surprised at it as it is really a dreadful day. An old song has something like this: "Of all the days throughout the week the worst is washing-day." We would suggest a co-operative Laundry, it could be started for a very little money. The following article from the *American Agriculturist* states the conveniences much better than we can. Won't somebody take hold of it and put the thing in motion?

"Is it not about time to banish washing—the sloppy, steaming work of washing day from our homes, and make a public affair of it? A friend writes me, 'When Sunday night comes, I always begin to dread the morrow's washing, for our washings are always large, and, do the best I can, I invariably get very tired. A public laundry would be a great blessing.' I think she means a co-operative laundry, for she would hardly be willing to pay for her large washings the prices at most public laundries, that are not co-operative—at the rate of $1, or $1.25 per dozen. The papers have lately been taking notice of some statistics published by the Oneida Community, with reference to their washings. A New Haven paper says, 'They find that the week's washing for two hundred and thirty-seven persons costs twenty-nine cents a head. As the average number of pieces washed for each member is eighteen, including heavy articles, this is astonishingly cheap. Why should not the horrors of washing day in families be abolished by a system of intelligent co-operation? Comfort, health, and cleanliness would all be promoted by it, and a large amount of money and labor saved."

'The washing apparatus of that Community is on the largest and best scale of any in this country. The hard work is done by steam. The revolving wringers alone cost $250, and the whole expense of the brick building for the laundry, and of the machinery for washing, wringing, drying and ironing was $6,092. In cities there could be found a sufficient number of families to combine ges there might be such a co-operation as would materially lessen the labors and expenses of family washing, without so great an outlay of money. The expenses of the building and apparatus might be divided into shares and each member of the association could own one or more. The apparatus for doing a family washing comfortably at home is seldom less than $25, including machines for washing and wringing. If fifty families should each put in this sum, it would raise a capital of $1,250. What could be done with this sum in the way of establishing a village laundry? The washing might be done at a fixed rate—say seventy-five cents a dozen. After paying the current expenses for soap, fuel, labor, etc., there would remain a surplus of funds (if the concern was properly managed), to be divided at stated periods among the members. In this way the members of the co-operative laundry association, though paying a nominal price of seventy-five cents a dozen for washing and ironing, would really get the work done for considerably less."

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*A Conductor and Fireman Killed.*—

A terrible accident occurred on the Broad Top Railroad, on Thursday evening last, about half-past eight o'clock, under the following circumstances, viz: The Accommodation Train bound for Bedford, stopped at a water station about two miles above Hopewell, an unusual occurrence, and while taking in water the conductor, John P. Davis, went forward and got on the engine, the engineer pulled out and had hardly got under headway when the engine, owing to an imperfect joint, jumped the track and went over an embankment of several feet to the margin of the river, followed by a box car loaded with corn. The engine, it is supposed, turned over several times. When the engineer, Mr. A. P. Decker, who had been severely stunned, recovered his presence of mind, he found that his fireman, Jesse B. Decker, had been killed outright. His skull was crushed and one arm entirely torn off. The conductor, Mr. Davis, had his right arm broken in two places, and his left arm dislocated at the shoulder, and other internal injuries. He lived until one o'clock on Friday morning. He suffered very severely but endured it with heroic stoicism until a few moments before death relieved him he became insensible. He had only been running on the train but a few months, and during this short period he had made a host of friends. He was loved and respected by every body who knew him and his untimely loss will be sincerely mourned by many who only knew him as a friend and amiable gentleman. Young Decker was also loved and esteemed by all his acquiantances. The universal testimony is that he was a most excellent young man. It is sad to have to record the death of two such excellent young men, cut off without a moments warning, when they were just budding into manhood and in the midst of the most brilliant prospects. But such is life. The engineer escaped miraculously, without scarcely any injury. He says when he recovered his senses he was between the dead and dying. His escape is truly a miricle. The baggage car was thrown off the track but not severely injured. A Mr. Longenecker, of Petersburg, was on board, and jumped off at the first alarm, and was considerably bruised. The passenger car remained on the track and no one in it was hurt.

A FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.—

As Samuel Isett, of Ætna Furnace, was descending the road running parallel with the railroad into Spruce Creek, in his family carriage, on last Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., the horse became frightened and dashed along the railway at a frightful speed. A lady in the carriage leaped from it and escaped, but one of Mr. Isett's feet was caught in some unaccountable manner, and held him fast so that he was obliged to await results. The Through Passenger train West, tore off a wheel of the carriage and the latter was pushed aside and Mr. Isett escaped with very little injury. A boy was driving at the the time who was unable to manage the horse. The Spruce Creek crossing is one of the worst on the road.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For the week ending June 18, 1872	6,998
Same date last year	6,171
Increase for week	827
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	138,238
Same date last year	117,276
Decrease for year 1872	33029

NEWS FROM THE "LOWER END."—

Dear Journal:—We wish to inform your readers that we had in our midst, a few days ago, quite an important and destinguished lot of railroad men. Among them were Mr. Ingham, President of the E. B. T. R. R. & C. Co., who, by the by, has activeness stamped on his fore head, Mr. Markle, well known among the coal merchants and identified with the iron interest, Messrs. Edward and Percival Roberts, of Phila., and Dr. Lewis Royer, of Montgomery county.

They came over the route to inspect the different surveys, etc., of the company, before the road is let. We believe they found everything in as good condition as expected; and think they left us satisfied as to the mineral resources, &c., of the "lower end." We are much pleased that these gentlemen have paid us a visit. Mr. Markle is a keen, shrewd, practical railroad man, of the wide-awake, progressive order, and we are confident that he will do all he can to perpetuate and increase the friendly feelings between the company and this route.

They left the Penna. railroad at Mt. Union, thence via Orbisonia to Rock Hill Furnace, thence via Burnt Cabins and Scottsville to Broad Top City. The trip occupied them about a week. Mr. Wingate, Chief Engineer of the road, is now engaged near Saltillo.

Several cases of diptheria are reported in Clay township, and one or two very bad cases of quinsey in Shirley township.

'Tis rumored Orbisonia is to have a grand demonstration on the Fourth of July by the different military companies, societies, &c. Am unable to report programme, but may hear more concerning it shortly.

Rock Hill Furnace will blow in, with very favorable prospects of a good blast, about the 20th.

Dolly Vardens are not quite so popular here as in your town.

Grain appears very scarce and is very high, causing an almost universal complaint of hard times from all quarters.

June 15, 1872. ARGUS.

A BANK CAVES IN—TWO MEN KILLED.—

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., our neighborhood was shocked by the report that two men named respectively John Kearney and Christ. Harry, of this place, employed on the railroad, had been crushed by the caving in of a bank at a point about one mile east of Petersburg, where they were employed excavating for a third track. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M. If we have been correctly informed, the accident can be attributed principally to recklessness. The bank gave evidence of giving way and yet they continued to work beneath it. Harry was terribly crushed and died at one o'clock, P. M., before he reached home. He leaves a wife and three children in indigent circumstances to mourn his untimely fate. We are informed that they are very *very* poor. We hope that our people will extend the hand of charity promptly and relieve their wants. Kearney was not so severely crushed as Harry and he lived until five o'clock in the evening. He was a single man of German nativity, and has no relatives in this country with the exception of a brother whose whereabouts are not known. Both were buried on Wednesday afternoon.

There appears to be a fearful number of fatal accidents along the line of the road. Three persons have been buried here in the last ten days, and we know of at least three or four others. Most of these accidents are the result of carelessness or intemperance and they should warn others of their danger but they convey their lesson, apparently, only for a day.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

HOW IT COMES.—

Many persons suppose that a large paper, with three times the reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, costs no more to publish it than the latter, because the subscription price remains the same. This is a mistake. It costs at least one-half more, and this extra cost must be made up on advertising, but thep rices for advertising are no higher, and there is but little, if any more, advertising, consequently we must charge for many things that were formerly published gratuitously. Will politicians and those who want to make money out of politics or secure political honors, remember this when we present our bills for personal advertising? The man who wants to make money out of politics has as much right to pay the printer as the man who wants to make money out of dry-goods, groceries, &c. tf.

JUNIATA VALLEY CAMP MEETING.—

The Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association will hold their first annual Camp Meeting on their grounds, near Newton Hamilton, commencing on the 6th day of August and continuing for a period of ten days. Two hundred tents will be erected at once and every convenience will be rendered those who will favor the project with their patronage. A circular will be issued stating all necessary information in regard to rent of tents and board. This project is an enterprise of the Juniata Valley and as such it appeals to those who are in sympathy with it in this locality. We hope our people will give it their countenance and a helping hand. It is certainly a very worthy project.

CASTORIA is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup and kills Worms. Make your Druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. [june5--4t.

1876. FOURTH OF JULY. 1872.

CASTILIAN GARDEN!

BALLOON ASCENSION!

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS!

The Silver Cornet Band has been engaged at $100.00, for the occasion.

Admission free, during the day. Come one, come all. E. C. SUMMERS.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

EXTRACT.—Mr. Brown, "I am very well pleased with the Howe Machine. It does its work perfectly right in every respect. It works nicely on leather also, and is just the thing I wanted."—WILLIAM CASNER, Menno P. O., Mifflin county, Pa. [june12-3t.

I was getting gray and didn't like it. Nature's Hair Restorative restored the color of my hair, cleansed my scalp and pleased me wonderfully. Nothing like it in the market, nor ever was or ever will be. See advertisement. [5--2t.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Science of Health.*—

The first number of this new Health Journal is published. It is devoted to an exposition of all those agencies so vitally related to Health and to the treatment of Disease, such as Air, Light, Temperature, Diet, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, Sleep, Electricity, and all normal agents and hygienic materials. It is an independent journal, published in the interests of the people, which is certainly a strong commendation. This first number contains many articles of general interest. The senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, etc., are illustrated and explained. The cause and cure of backache; the proper position on Horse back; Water treatment of Fevers; Sprains and Bruises; Pneumonia; Clergymen's Sore Throat; Chronic Catarrh; How to Sleep, etc. The department of Talks with Correspondents contains valuable information. The new megazine is issued from the office of *The Phrenological Journal*, and published at the low price of $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. "Try it," and save many times its cost in doctor's bills. Address the publisher, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania School Journal for June, the last number of the current Volume, is upon our table. The Index which is found in the present number shows the volume just closed to be rich in matter of educational interest. The present issue contains 36 royal octavo pages, the twelve issues of the year making over 400 pages. Among the leading articles in the June number, is one from Mr. W. V. Davis, upon "School Affairs in Utah." The Editorial and Official Departments are full and varied; the department of "Miscellany" of special interest; and on the Music page this month, which is a permanent feature of the Journal, we find The National Hymn in clear open type, anticipating the Fourth of July. The twenty-first volume begins with the July number. Every teacher and director would be benefitted by the monthly visits of this periodical. Subscription price, $1.50; to five or more, $1.25. Begin with the volume, take it one year and you will order it again. Address, J. P. Wickersham & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

The Christian Union.—An Unsectarian Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, News, Literature, Music, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, etc., etc. (24 Pages Large Quarto.) And containing Household Stories, Choice Poems, Tales for the children, etc., embracing Contributions from well-known and eminent writers, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor. The Christian Union is the only Religious journal for which Mr. Beecher writes, or to which he in any way contributes. His characteristic articles of all kinds, and the only complete and authorized verbatim reports by Mr. T. J. Ellenwood, of his weekly "Lecture Room Talks," in the Friday Evening Prayer meeting of Plymouth Church, and the characteristic *Star Papers,* are attractive features of the paper, besides his powerful editorials, and occasional literary reviews. In the management and editorial conduct of the paper, Mr. Beecher is assisted by an able staff of skillful and experienced journalists; while the the contributors embrace well-known and eminent writers from every evangelical denomination. This is therefore, a paper for all christian families everywhere, being published in the interest of the whole body of Christ's followers. It seeks to interpret the Bible rather as a rule of life than as a Book of doctrines. It is already the most widely quoted, throughout the whole country; its form 24 pages large quarto, pasted and trimmed, is so convenient for reading, binding, and preservation, that it has in this alone a special merit not possessed by the large "blanket sheets;" while its literary attractions are not surpassed by any. On January 1, 1872, it was enlarged to twenty four pages, and will be made, in various ways, the most attractive weekly published.

With the paper are given away to every annual subscriber to the Christian Union at $3.00, or, mounted, sized, and varnished, ready for framing (the former most advantageous to the Subscriber,) at $3.25, two Charming and Popular Works of Art, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," an exquisite pair of French Oil Chromos. The subjects are life size, and cannot fail to please all who love art or children. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the regular market price of these beautiful pictures is ($10) ten dollars, at which price thousands of them have been sold, and still are selling, in the picture stores—an unerring proof of their popularity; for they are not a pair of unpopular pictures, published at $10 and afterwards bought up cheap because they didn't sell originally, but the regular demand for them at $10 is still active as it always has been. These pretty Chromos had for nothing by subscribing to the Christian Union for one year. They are no common colored prints, but careful copies after paintings by Mrs. S. Anderson, an eminent English artist; printed in oil colors from fifteen stones, executed by Jehenne, of Paris, and for their size (10½x12½), are equal to any chromos ever issued.

Prof. S. M. Smeigh, of Tyrone, will canvass the principal towns in the county for the Christian Union.

LONG & MILLER, Huntingdon, have opened Livery and Exchange Stables and are now prepared to furnish Horses and Buggies at short notice. New buggies and good stock. Terms moderate. Give them a trial. [m15,eow

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending May 21, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10--6mos.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

THE largest and most varied assortment of mens', boy's and ladies boots, shoes and gaiters, wholesale and retail at O. Cunningam's, at Broad Top Corner. 20 2t.

STOP THIEF!—Every storekeeper should have one of Tucker's Alarm Tills. For sale by A. R. Stewart & Co. [m29-3t

MENS' and boys clothing, all grades, all styles, and sizes, at wholesale and retail, at Cunningham's store, on Broad Top Corner. [2t

Farmers, do you want Shovel Plow Blades, Cultivator Teeth, Rakes, &c.? Go to A. R. Stewart & Co.'s. [m29-3t

BUY your boots and shoes, hats and caps, men and boys clothing at Cunningham's, Broad Top Corner. 20

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How to Destroy the Potato Bug.

The correspondent of an exchange, says: "The destruction of the parent bug while upon the plant is comparatively easy, but the same means will not destroy either the eggs or the young larvæ. The old bugs come invariably from the West, but those now in the Southern Ohio have remained in the ground all winter, and come to the surface as the plants grow to the height of three or four inches. They then pair, and in about a week after appearance lay their eggs, usually on the under side of the potato leaf, but sometimes on weeds or clover leaves, in groups about half the size of a three cent piece; the eggs hatch in four or five days, the larvæ staying upon the leaf, and subsisting on its juices until it reaches maturity, which is usually in about three weeks. It has then attained full size, and its wings begin to form. After maturity it goes through the same form of mating and hatching as that pursued by its ancestors. There may be other characteristics of this insect, but the above are all the writer has been able to observe since their appearance in this section, and his manner of destroying them, which has been entirely successful, is simply to take row after row of plants in the potato field, and kill the bug with a small stick, and turn up the leaves and destroy the eggs in the same manner. On those plants where the eggs are large and nearly ready to hatch, the bug will probably be found in the loose earth around the stem, and generally inactive perhaps from too much exertion in producing and laying the eggs. But the person who travels thoroughly over his field for the purpose of exterminating will easily find these, and will probably consider that the additional cost of destroying the half dead ones is very little, while it adds to his certainty of complete relief. But be his field large or small, let the grower this season act with the knowledge that "eternal vigilance will be the price" of his potato crop.

Price of Sheep and Wool.

In an article in the New York *Tribune*, by George Gaddes, the question is asked, will the present high prices continue? He answers:

Not long, if the lessons of the past are of any value in predicting as to the future. The sheep is an animal that can be very rapidly increased in numbers. Taking the average of all the breeds that produce clothing and combing wools, the ewes will annually raise lambs equal in number to themselves, and thus, in a few years, entirely overstock the country, after all reasonable allowances are made for non-producing lambs, old sheep and wethers. So, it is quite probable that in a very short time there will be too much wool produced to find the high market of to-day. This matter will regulate itself, if our tariff law can be allowed to remain unchanged. The protection given to wool is, we hope, as much as can be determined, just sufficient to place wool-raising in this country on a par with that of other countries, where cheaper land or cheaper labor, or both, give advantages over us.

Under the stimulus of the present high prices, the production of fine wool in California, Texas, and other new States, will be very much increased, and the growth of our cities demanding food will cause more and more mutton to be consumed, as the people learn to love this most valuable meat, and as farmers learn how to produce it in its highest perfection. The increasing demand for combing wool, combined with the increasing consumption of mutton by the cities, will require that sheep should be raised more with a view to the combined value of fleece and carcass in all the parts of the country densely populated. So it is probable that in the immediate future, we shall see the Eastern flocks converted, in the main, into mutton and combing wool producers.

Shall We Paint Shingles!

Lysander W. Babbitt, of Council Bluff, Iowa, writes as follows to the *Rural New Yorker*:

"Seventeen years ago, I built a good sized farm house. Three years afterward I added to it a kitchen, wood house, milk room, and tool room. I painted the roof of the first when built. When I came to make the addition, my master builder, whom I considered "architectural authority," advised me not to have the roof painted, and I took his advice. The shingles on the roof of the first part built are as sound to-day as they were the day they were put on. The shingles on the last part built, which were not painted are more than half rotten, and the roof leaks badly. The roof not painted is covered with dirt and something like moss.

The painted roof is smooth and has no lint upon it. The lint on the unpainted roof holds the water and causes it to back up under the shingles and rot them, while on the painted roof the water runs off freely. Both roofs are of the same pitch, yet the conductor from the painted roof commences discharging water, in moderate showers, nearly a minute before the one from the roof not painted. From the foregoing facts I conclude that it is best to paint shingles as well as all other roofs.

It is proper to remark that I have had the roof of the first named building painted twice, at a cost of $30 each time—$60. It will cost me $120 to put on a new roof. Hence I conclude that two paintings, costing $60, is worth as much as a new roof costing $120.

The seed farms of Collins, Downs & Co., (near Haddonfield, N. J.,) embrace over 200 acres of highly cultivated land. There are two farms, a mile apart, to prevent the mixing of the different varieties of the same seed. There were 33 acres of turnips in seed last year, yielding about 20,000 pounds of seed.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—*Emerson.*

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.
The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.
The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:
W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.
S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Ex. Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 03	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.
The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.
Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Niag'a Ex.	Buffalo Ex.
	P. M	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom'd'n.	Pacific Ex.	Express.	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		6 05	6 50	10 00

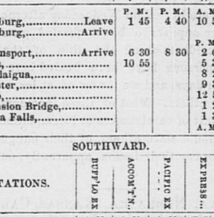
Dec, 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 7 and 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.45 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.35 and 9.15 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.
Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.
Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.45 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.
For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.
The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.
D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.
JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.
Mens' Brogan Shoes
Mens' Kip Boots.
Mens' all Calf Boots.
Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.
Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address
THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all artieles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4. '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.
He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public,

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have more merit—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.
The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.
All orders promptly and faithfully filled.
Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.
The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.
For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.
nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion.